

SOV/112-59-2-4071

24(1)

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Elektrotehnika, 1959, Nr 2, p 269 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Vaymboym, V. S.

TITLE: Variable-Pitch Mechanical Sound Recording
(Sistema mekhanicheskoy zapisi s peremennym shagom)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Vses. n.-i. in-ta, zvukozapisi, 1957, Nr 1, pp 94-112

ABSTRACT: A system is described of a 78-rpm variable-pitch mechanical sound recorder developed by Vsesoyuznyy institut zvukozapisi (All-Union Institute of Sound Recording) in 1952-1953. The system comprises a disk-recording machine of the Neumann Company remodeled so that the motion of the stylus is controlled by a DC motor whose speed is, in turn, controlled by the amplitudes of the signal being recorded. With weak signals, the speed decreases and the grooves are cut closer to each other. With strong signals, they spread so that the amplitudes of the signal in the adjacent grooves have enough room on the disk. The variable-pitch system, because of the

Card 1/3

SOV/112-59-2-4071

Variable-Pitch Mechanical Sound Recording

sluggishness of its mechanical components, requires an advanced application of the controlling signal; it is not suitable for direct recording. Therefore, a sound recorder with an additional magnetic head is used. The controlling signal is a combination of two signals from the additional and fundamental reproducing heads. After detection, the signals are summed, converted by a mechanical interrupter into a series of square pulses, and applied to a potentiometer and further to 10 pulse-height selectors: the latter pass the signals exceeding a preset value. Each selector is connected to a trigger couple which operates when the signal exceeds the couple's threshold. The trigger energizes an electronic relay whose contacts short-circuit a part of the voltage divider; the divider controls an electrical drive which drives, via a reducer, the feed screw of the disk-recording machine. To ensure necessary control during a full revolution of the turntable, a delay circuit is provided in the grid of the electronic-relay tube; this circuit receives a voltage

Card 2/3

SOV/112-59-2-4071

Variable-Pitch Mechanical Sound Recording

pulse from the trigger on each operation of the latter. The electric-drive operation is stabilized by a DC tachometer generator fed by an electronic stabilizer circuit. The equipment operates on a pulse no shorter than 30 msec. The drive error is 0.5% of the recording pitch. The maximum gain in the recorded time of a disk record is about 25%. The practical gain depends on the nature of the recorded item. In 1955, an improved outfit was developed for recording long-playing records at 33-1/3 rpm which uses a continuous electric-drive speed variation under influence of the controlling signal. Circuit diagrams and photographs are presented. Bibliography: 8 items.

V.S.V.

Card 3/3

VAYMOYM, V.S.

Possibility of increasing the dynamic range of reproduction amplifiers
for high-quality magnetic sound recorders. Trudy VNAIZ no.2:23-41
(MIRA 12:3)

'57.

(Amplifiers, Electron-tube)
(Magnetic recorders and recording)

ARNOL'D, R.R.; APOILLONOVА, L.P., red.; VAYMBOV, V.S., red.; VASILEVSKIY, D.P.,
red.; VROBLEVSKIY, A.A., red.; GRIBKOVA, G.L., red.; GRIGORASH, G.L.,
red.; KAZVACHNY, B.Ye., red.; PARKHOMENKO, V.I., red.; PUSET, L.A.,
red.; PETRIR, Ye.I., red.; ROZENPLAT, N.A., red.; MAIKIYEL', P.A., red.

[Magnetic heads for sound recording apparatus] Magnitnye golovki dlia
apparatury zvukozapisи. Moskva, 1958. 153 p. (Moskva. Vsesoiuznyi
nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zvukozapisи. Trudy, no.3).
(MIRA 12:4)

(Magnetic recorders and recording--Equipment and supplies)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001859110011-4

VAYMBOYM, V., kand. tekhn. nauk

Artificial reverberation and equipment for obtaining it. Tekh.
radioveschch. i telev. no.2:18-39 '63. (MIRA 18:3)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001859110011-4"

DESSOV, P. [?], SAVINOV, Yu. L., [translator]; VAYMBOTIN, V. S., red.;
BUL'DYAYEV, N. A., tekhn. red.

[All about stereophonic sound systems] Vse o stereofonii.
Moskva, Gosenergoizdat, 1963. 127 p. (Massovaya radio-
biblioteka, no.478). Translated from the (MIRA 17:1)
French.

ACC NR: AN6032824

(A)

Monograph

UR/

Dubovskiy, B. G.; Kamayev, A. V.; Kuznetsov, F. M.; Vladykov, O. M.; Gurin, V. N.;
Murashov, A. P.; Markelov, I. P.; Kochergin, V. P.; Vaynugina, A. A.; Sviridenko,
V. Ya.; Diyev, L.V.; Bogatyrev, V.K.; Vavilov, V. V.; Frolov, V. V.

Critical parameters of systems with fissionable materials and nuclear safety; a
handbook (Kriticheskiye parametry sistem s delyazhchimisya veshchestvami i
yadernaya bezopasnost'; spravochnik) Moscow. Atomizdat. 1966. 225 p. bibliogr.,
diags., tables. 9000 copies printed.

TOPIC TAGS: nuclear safety, nuclear reactor, homogeneous nuclear reactor,
heterogeneous nuclear reactor, chain reaction

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: This handbook is intended for specialists concerned with
the problems of assuring nuclear safety as well as for persons calculating, de-
signing, operating, and studying the physics of nuclear reactors of various types,
as well as for students in associated departments. The book discusses methods of
creating and maintaining conditions which will exclude the possibility of an
accidentally chain reaction during the processing, storage, and transportation of
fissionable materials. The book is based mainly on the results of studies pub-
lished before 1965. In addition to information on critical parameters of systems
with fissionable materials, the authors considered it useful to include in the
handbook the fundamental concepts of criticality, principles for assuring nuclear
safety, a review of cases of the occurrence of uncontrolled chain reactions,

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.039.519.4/621.039.58

ACC NR: AN6032824

and the basic standards for nuclear safety. The authors express appreciation to M. P. Rodionov, T. I. Sukhoverkhova, M. A. Gavrilova, and L. V. Antonkina for their valuable assistance. There are 64 references, 30 of which are Soviet.

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Abridged)

From the authors -- 3

- Ch. I. Basic concepts of nuclear safety -- 5
Ch. II. Review of experimental data on critical parameters of systems with fissionable materials -- 14
Ch. III. Methods of calculating homogeneous reactors -- 88
Ch. IV. Effect of neutron absorbers on the criticality of systems with fissionable materials -- 142
Ch. V. Criticality of systems of interacting subcritical assemblies from fissionable materials -- 169
Ch. VI. Uncontrolled chain reaction outbreaks in systems containing fissionable materials -- 202
Ch. VII. Basic standards for assuring nuclear safety -- 214

References -- 223

SUB CODE: 18/

SUBM DATE: 20May66/

ORIG REF: 030/

OTH REF: 034

Card 2/2

S/191/62/000/004/014/017
B110/B138

AUTHORS: Vayn, A. S., Fedorenko, N. P.

TITLE: Application and production economics of synthetic resins of the vinyl acetate group

PERIODICAL: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 4, 1962, 53-55

TEXT: In 1949, the Yerevan plant "Polivinilatsetat" began production of vinyl acetate and its derivatives. By 1965, 64 % polyvinyl acetate is to be used in the paint and varnish industry for the production of approximately 200,000 t of water-soluble paint. The production of 25,400 t vegetable oil will thus be saved. The vinyl acetate group includes polyvinyl butaryl for the production of žđ (BF) glues with phenol resins. Polyvinyl alcohol is used for the production of synthetic fibers. However, working costs must be reduced considerably if production is to be increased. Trebled output of the synthesis units of the "Polivinilatsetat" plant, continuous rectification of vinyl acetate, and regeneration of acetic acid, partial utilization of the reaction heat to preheat reaction gases, use of ditolyl methane and highly compressed vapor as heat carrier

Card 1/2

S/191/62/000/004/014/017

B110/B138

Application and production...

are planned, to improve production processes. Costs of material for 1 t vinyl acetate will thus be reduced 10-15 %, and power costs several times. Production costs of 1 t vinyl acetate will be reduced 41.4 % including raw material, power and overhead reductions of 18.1 %, 18.1 %, and 5.2 %, respectively. Continuous production means that polymerization time can be reduced to nearly 1/5, the amount of reaction apparatus to 1/6, and air, a six-fold increase in output per m², 44.4 % reduction in labor force, 9.3 % reduction in the annual vinyl acetate consumption, and almost 10-12 % reduction in the polyvinyl acetate costs. Capital investment for vinyl acetate can thus be reduced by 50 %. Expansion of industrial units and higher capacity increases productivity and reduces capital investment and production costs. The production of acetylene from hydrocarbons reduces costs 35-45 %. New, efficient methods of producing acetic acid will reduce costs to 25-33 % thus involving a reduction of 20-25 % in the cost of vinyl acetate. All these factors would contribute to reducing the cost of producing polyvinyl acetate by 50-55 %. There is 1 table.

Card 2/2

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001859110011-4

VAYN, A.S.

Raw material factor in the distribution of the plastic industries.
Plast. massy no.8:55-58 '64. (MIRA 17:12)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001859110011-4"

VAYN, D.Sh., inzh.

Use of shunting switches as busbar connectors. Energetik 9
no.12:19-20 D '61. (MIRA 15:1)
(Bus conductors (Electricity)) (Electric switchgear)

VAYN, Lazar' Il'ich; ZABULIKA, V., red.; ZHEMANYAN, N., tekhn. red.

[For obtaining 70 per cent of young pigs in the first half year]
Za poluchenie 70% porosiat v pervom polugodii. Kishinev, Gos.
izd-vo "Kartia moldoveniaske," 1961. 13 p. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Glavnnyy zootekhnik Chadyr-Lungskogo rayona (for Vayn).
(Moldavia—Swine)

VAYN, M. A.

(may be same as M. A. Veyn)

Rol' izmeneniya reaktivnoy sposobnosti organizma pri vozdeistvii preparatov sal'varsana

(Dissertation)

In List of Works Produced in the Physiology Dept. of VIEM (All-Union Inst. of Experimental
Medicine imeni A. M. Gor'kiy), Report on VIEM's research work for 1938-1939, published
Moscow-Leningrad 1940

U-3060 p 2/328

VAYNAGIY, I.V. [Vainahii, I.V.]

Fruit bearing of some herbaceous plants in various mountain
belts of the Ukrainian Carpathians. Nauk. zap. Nauk.-pryrod.
muz. AN URSR 9:121-128 '61. (MIRA 15:2)
(Carpathian Mountains--Plants--Production)

VAYNAGIY, I.V. [Vainahii, I.V.]

Effect of periodical freezing on the germination of seeds
of some herbaceous plants of the Carpathians. Nauk. zap.
Nauk.-pryrod. muz. AN URSR 10:45-54 '62. (MIRA 16:8)

VAYNAGIY, I.V. [Vainahii, I.V.]

Intensity of germination of seeds of certain plants of the Ukrainian Carpathians collected at different altitudes. Ukr.bot.zhur. 17 no.2: 50-60 '60.

1. L'vovskiy Muzey yestestvennykh nauk, otdel. botaniki.
(Carpathian Mountains—Botany) (Germination)

VAYNAGIY, I.V. [Vainahii, I.V.]

Characteristics features of germination in mountain plants. Ukr.
bot. zhur. 18 no.4:74-80 '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. L'vovskiy nauchno-prirodoovedcheskiy muzei AN USSR, otdel botaniki.
(Carpathian Mountains--Botany) (Germination)

VAYNAGIY, I.V. [Vainahii, I.V.]

Germination power of the seeds of Carpathian wild herbaceous plants
in a laboratory. Ukr. bot. zhur. 20 no.4:48-57 '63.
(MIRA 17:4)

I. Nauchno-prirodovedcheskiy muzey AN UkrSSR, otdel botaniki,
L'vov.

VAYNAGIY, I.V. [Vainahii, I.V.]

Occurrence of dogtooth violet (*Erythronium denscanis* L.)
in the Ukraine. Ukr. bot. zhur. 21 no.1:99-101 '64.
(MIRA 17:3)
l. L'vovskiy nauchno-prirodovedcheskiy muzey AN UkrSSR,
otdel botaniki.

VAYNAUSKAS, I., starshiy serzhant

From a notebook a little cross fell. Starsh.-serzh. no.1:25
Ja '61. (MIRA 14:7)
(Atheism--Study and teaching)

VAYNAUSKAS, I.

Fruits of labor remain. Starsh.-serzh. no.5:21 My '63.
(MIRA 16:10)

VAYNAUSKAS, V. V.

"Investigation of Errors of Phototriangulation Networks." Cand Tech Sci, Moscow Inst
of Engineers of Geodesy, Aerial Photography, and Cartography, 12 Feb 54. Dissertation
(Vechernyaya Moskva Moscow, 3 Feb 54)

SO: SUM 186, 19 Aug 1954

VAYNAUSKAS, V.V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Precalculation of anticipated accuracy of aerial triangulation nets
plotted on mechanically operated optical instruments. Geod.i kart.
no.4:16-21 Je '56. (Triangulation) (MIRA 9:10)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001859110011-4

VAYNAUSKAS, V.V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Use of multiple intersections in photogrammetry. Geod.i kart.
(MIRA 10:10)
no.7:13-18 J1 '57. (Photogrammetry)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001859110011-4"

VAYNAUSKAS, V.V. [Vainauskas, V.J., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk

Adjustment of aerial triangulation strips with control
points located at their ends. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; geod.i
aerof. no.5:91-96 '59. (MIRA 13:3)

1. Kaunasskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.
(Aerial photogrammetry)

SOV/154-58-3-6/24

AUTHOR: Vaynauskas, V. V., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Assistant Docent

TITLE: Balancing of Unclosed Traverses by Distributing Lateral Closures According to Higher Power Functions (Uravnoveshivaniye vytyanutykh poligonometricheskikh khodov putem raspredeleniya poperechnykh nevyazok soglasno funktsiyam vysshikh stepeney)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Geodeziya i aerofotos"yemka, 1958, Nr 3, pp 49-56 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is an approach to the problem of substituting the balancing by the method of least squares by a distribution of the closures after a preceding elimination of the angle closures. This method is applied to unclosed traverses. The longitudinal closures are distributed proportionally to the first power of $\frac{i}{n}$ and the lateral closures proportionally to twice the second power of this term. n denotes the number of sightings in the traverse, i the subscript numbering the point in the traverse. The accuracy of the results is about equal to that of balancing by least squares. The method proves to be simple and not wearisome. In balancing short traverses it is sufficient to

Card 1/2

Balancing of Unclosed Traverses by Distributing Lateral Closures According to
Higher Power Functions SOV/154-58-3-6/24

distribute the closures in proportion to the lengths of the sightings. There are 2 figures, 2 tables, and 2 references, 1 of which is Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Kaunasskiy Politekhnicheskiy institut (Kaunas Polytechnical Institute)

SUBMITTED: March 22, 1958

Card 2/2

VAYNAUSKAS, V.V.

Adjustment of large aerial triangulation nets. Geod. i kart. no.8:
40-46 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:9)
(Triangulation) (Aerial photogrammetry)

VAYNAUSKAS, V.V.

Combined adjustment of the results of photogrammetric and physical
measurements in phototriangulation series. Geod. i kart. no.2:42-49
(MIRA 16:3)
F '63.
(Aerial photogrammetry)

VAYNAUSKAS, V.V.

Combining analytical and graphic series in aerotriangulation.
Geod.i kart. no.12:40-45 D '62. (MIRA 16:2)
(Aerial photogrammetry)

VAYNAUSKAS, V.V.

Multiscale spatial plane phototriangulation. Geod. i kart.
no.9:33-41 S '61. (MIRA 1:9)
(Aerial photogrammetry)

VAYNAUSKAS, V.V., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk

Estimating the precision of phototriangulation strips by the use of
models and geodetic control points. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; geod. i
aerof. no.4:83-89 '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Kaunasskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.
(Aerial photogrammetry)

67350

3(4) 3. 4000

SCOV/154-59-5-7/17

AUTHOR: Vaynauskas, V. V., Docent, Candidate of Technical SciencesTITLE: Adjustment of Aerial Triangulation Chains Having Two Sets of
Initial Control PointsPERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Geodeziya i
aerofotos"yemka, 1959, Nr 5, pp 91-96 (USSR)ABSTRACT: In the present article the author investigates the problem
as to how far the effect of random errors in aerial triangula- ✓
tion chains can be reduced by applying the best adjustment meth-
od and how accurately the residual error to be expected can
be predetermined. In order to simplify the theoretical treat-
ment, these problems are studied with the help of a straight
line divided into regular sections (Fig 1). For this line the
author formulates the analytical expression for the residual
root mean square deviation of the i-th link of the aerial tri-
angulation chain (1) and estimates the accuracy of triangulation
for the linear, square, and cubic distribution law of disre-
pancies. When establishing aerial triangulation chains from
the two end-points of the line and connecting the two symmetri-
cal halves in the middle of the triangulation chain, the simi-
larity of results allows to set up the Legendre function (10)

Card 1/3

67350

SCV/154-59-5-7/17

Adjustment of Aerial Triangulation Chains Having Two Sets of Initial Control Points

for the adjustment of a polygonal line, first neglecting angular congruences. The coefficient Q_i known from the Legendre function can be replaced by the relation

$$Q_i = \sqrt{2\left(\frac{i}{n}\right)^3}$$

The maximum residual error for the value $i = n/2$ is found in the middle of the triangulation chain (Fig 2). With a linear distribution of discrepancies, a very convenient formula is obtained for the residual error of the i -th link. The accuracy of determination of the residual error by the method mentioned in the second place is increased by 50% as compared to the first method. 20 aerial triangulation chains were investigated for the purpose of checking this new method, and the accuracies obtained with the help of various adjustment methods were compared (Fig 3). In all cases the square method proved to be the most suitable adjustment method. Adjustment methods of higher degree offered no further advantages. There are 3 figures and 4 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

Card 2/3

b7c b7d

SOV/154-59-5-7/17

Adjustment of Aerial Triangulation Chains Having Two Sets of Initial Control
Points

ASSOCIATION: Kaunasskiy politekhnicheskiy institut
(Kaunas Polytechnic Institute)

SUBMITTED: January 7, 1959

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Card 3/3

ARINUSHKIN, L.S.; DUMOV, V.I.; VAYNBAUM, I.F.

Results of experimental investigations of centrifugal-type
hydrodynamic sealings. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; av.tekh. 5 no.3:
131-142 '62. (MIRA 15:9)
(Sealing (Technology))

L 21411-66 EWT(m)/EMP(w)/EMP(v)/T/EMP(k)/ETC(m)-6 WM/EM/DJ

ACC NR: AP6009927

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/004/0119/0120

INVENTOR: Arinushkin, L. S.; Abramovich, R. B.; Vaynbaum, I. F.; Dumov, V. I.;
Mikhaylov, Yu. N.; Fedorov, V. A.; Fayzutdinov, M. Z.; Yanyshin, V. V.

60
56

ORG: none

TITLE: Aviation turbogenerator. Class 46, No. 179131

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 4, 1966,
119-120

TOPIC TAGS: turbogenerator, gas turbine 44.55

ABSTRACT: The proposed turbogenerator contains a gas turbine, an electric generator,

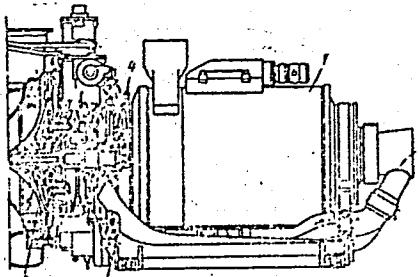


Fig. 1. Turbogenerator

1 - Electrogenerator; 2 - oil heat
exchanger; 3 - fan; 4 - auxiliary fan;
5 - turbine disk.

UDC: 621.313.322-81:629.13

Card 1/2

L 21411-66

ACC-NR: AP6009927

a speed regulator for the rotor, an oil system to lubricate and cool the rotor bearings, as well as an air cooling system with a centrifugal fan. To increase the service life of the turbogenerator, the oil system contains a heat exchanger through which cooling air is blown by an auxiliary centrifugal fan mounted on the turbine shaft. In variation of this turbogenerator, the air-cooling fan blades are located on the rear side of the turbine disk. The disk and blades are made in one piece (see Fig. 1). Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [TN]

SUB CODE: 21/

SUBM DATE: 27Aug63/ ATD PRESS: 4221

Card 2/2 ULR

USSR/Engineering - Instruments, Electrical
Petroleum, Prospecting
Equipment

MAY 50

"Instrument for Measuring the Potential Difference in
Low-Capacitance Systems," S. Ya. Vaynbaum, 2 pp

"Zavod Lab" Vol XVI, No 5

Describes instrument designed on basis of ballistic
galvanometer method and constructed maintaining con-
stancy of time for charging condenser and for remov-
ing its residual charge. Accuracy of readings is \pm
1 mv, and all necessary commutations are automatic.

160TP44

USSR/Engineering - Instruments, Electrical
(Contd)

MAY 50

Instrument of this type used for period of over 2
years by petroleum prospecting expedition in the Mid-
dle Volga region for mass measuring of oxidation-re-
duction potentials of rocks.

160TP44

VAYNBAUM, S. Ya.

VAYNBAUM, S. YA., AND KPROVA, N. A.

Anomalous Values of Bituminosity of Rocks in the Central Volga Regions
Tr. n.-i. in-ta geofiz i geokhim metodov razvedki, No 3, 1954, pp 89-92

Experience in the use of luminescent-bituminological surveys of deposits along the central Volga show that the anomalous values depend upon the geological structure of the deposits and that their lower limit must be determined for each region separately. For deposits with carbonate rocks these values are not less than $n \cdot 10^{-3}\%$, but for deposits in whose cross sections hydrochemical depositions have developed they are $6.24 \cdot 10^{-4}\%$ and higher. (RZhGeol, no 3, 1955)

SO: Sum. No. 639, 2 Sep 55

VAYNBAIM, S. Ya.; YAGOFAROV, E. Kh.

Conditions governing the formation of the Lower Carboniferous
terrigenous layer in the Kama-Kinel' Depression. Sov. geol. 5
no.10:104-109 0 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Kuybyshevskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut neftyanoy
promyshlennosti.

(Kuybyshev Province--Geology, Stratigraphic)
(Orenburg Province--Geology, Stratigraphic)

ANDREYEV, V.N.; VAYNBAUM, S.Ya.; POLYAKOV, V.A.; SANAROV, S.V.;
TRUSHKIN, P.G.; KHAYKIN, L.G.

Structure of the eastern sector of the Zhiguli swell in
connection with oil prospects. Geol. nefti i gaza ? no.12:
6-11 D '63. (MIRA 17:8)

I. Krybyshevskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut neftyanyoy
promyshlennosti,

Cand
VAYNBAUM, Ya. S.: Master Med Sci (diss) -- "The functional state of the thyroid gland in atherosclerosis. Changes in the function of the thyroid gland under the influence of iodine and ascorbic acid". Moscow, 1958. 14 pp (Min Health USSR, Central Inst for the Advanced Training of Physicians), 200 copies (KL, No 2, 1959, 124)

VAYNBAUM, Ya.S. (Moskva)

Functional changes in the thyroid gland under the influence of
ascorbic acid and iodine in atherosclerosis. Klin.med. 39
no.2:108-112 F '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Iz 1-y kafedry terapii (zav. - prof. M.S. Vovsi [deceased])
Tsentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.
(THYROID GLAND) (ASCORBIC ACID) (IODINE) (ARTERIOSCLEROSIS)

VAYNBAUM, Ya.S.; SHISHKINA, T.N.; SEMENOV, A.A.

Study of external respiration in mitral stenosis. Zdrav. Kazakh.
22 no.10:10-16 '62.
(MIRA 17:5)

1. Iz Instituta eksperimental'noy biologii i meditsiny
(dir.-prof. Ye.N. Meshalkin) Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.

MESHALKIN, Ye.N., prof. (Novosibirsk, ul. Potanina, d.23, kv.1); MESHALKIN, I.N.; LEVINSON, Yu.M.; VAYNBAUM, Ya.S.; SHENOV, A.A.

Surgical treatment of mitral stenosis. Vest.khir.90 no.2:
70-75 F'63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Iz Instituta eksperimental'noy biologii i meditsiny (dir.
prof. Ye.N.Meshalkin) Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.
(MITRAL VALVE--SURGERY)

VAINBERG, A.
CA

7/13

Improved method for production of pepsin. A. Vainberg and A. Shorberg. *Mysnaya Ind. S.S.R.* 21, No. 3, 86-9 (1950).—The factors influencing the yield of pepsin were studied. On the basis of the data obtained, a process designed for hog mucous membrane is: ext. with HCl soln. (pH 3.4, raw material; solvent ratio 1:2.6, temp. 40°) for 8 hrs., cool to 18-20°, stand 2 hrs., filter, bring to 40°, ext. once each with 20, 15, and 10% vol. of ether, condense to plastic consistency, add 38 g. lactose for each 10 cc. of thick mass, and dry at 35-38°. For beef mucous membrane use a raw material: extn. liquid ratio of 1:1.25 at pH 3.0. M. M. Piskur

DEMSKIY, A.; TAMAROV, Ye.; VAYNBERG, A.

Grain cleaner with the efficiency of 100 tons per hours.
Muk.-elev. prom. 29 no.7:24-25 Jl '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Nachal'nik konstruktorskogo sektora Gor'kovskogo
otdeleniya Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo i e-
eksperimental'nno-konstruktorskogo instituta prodovol'st-
vennogo mashinostroyeniya (for Tamarov). 2. Odesskiy tekno-
logicheskiy institut im. M.V. Lomonosova (for Vaynberg).

VAYNBERG, A., inzhener.

Pamphlets for workers in farm flour mills, Muk.-elev. prom. 23
no. 6; 21 Je '57. (MLRA 10:9)

1. Orlovskoye upravleniye promprodtovarov.
(Grain milling machinery)

VAYNBERG, A.A.

Investigating profiled-plant heap cleaners. Trudy Od. tekhn.
inst. 14:81-86 '62. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Rabota vypolnena na kafedre tekhnologicheskogo oborudovaniya
Odesskogo tekhnologicheskogo instituta. Rukovoditel' raboty -
kand. tekhn. nauk, dotsent Kotlyar, L.I.

BANIT, Ye.A.; VAYNBERG, A.A.; DUDAREV, I.R.

Principle of the operation of a centrifugal flowmeter. Izv. vys.
ucheb. zav.; pishch. tekhn. no. 2:104-107 '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Chmesskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni I.V. Stalina.
Kafedra tekhnologicheskogo oborudovaniya.
(Flowmeters)

KOTLYAR, Leon Iosifovich; KESTEL'MAN, Nusya Yakovlevich; OSTAPCHUK,
Nikolay Vasil'yevich; VAYNBERG, Anton Antonovich; DENISENKOVA,
L.M., red.; SOKOLOV, A.Ya., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk, red.

[Design and operation of sieves in screening machines] Kon-
struktsiya i eksploatatsiya sit proseivaiushchikh mashin.
Moskva, 1963. 130 p. (MIRA 17:7)

VAYNBERG, A. M., Engineer

"Investigation of Contemporary Systems of
Electrical Machines for Automatic Regulation
of Steel-Melting Arc Furnaces." Thesis for
degree of Cand. Technical Sci. Sub 10 Jun 49,
Moscow Order of Lenin Power Engineering Inst
imeni V. M. Molotov

Summary 82, 18 Dec 52, Dissertations
Presented for Degrees in Science and
Engineering in Moscow in 1949. From
Vechernyaya Moskva, Jan-Dec 1949.

VAYMBERG, A. M.

JSSR/Electricity - Literature

Nov 52

"Review of Yu. Ye. Efroymovich and V. I. Feygin's Book 'Automatic Control of Metallurgical Arc Furnaces', " Doc A. D. Svenchanskiy, Cand Tech Sci, and Cand Tech Sci A. M. Vaynberg

PA 240T72
"Elektrichestvo" No 11, pp 91, 92

Published 1951 by Metallurgizdat, contains 236 pp. The following topics are covered in the book: (1) electrical characteristics of arc furnaces; (2) theoretical principles of arc furnace control; (3) description of existing controller systems and designs (including

240T72

amplidyne and relay-contact types); (4) comparative analysis of controllers and selection of most suitable types; (5) problems of adjusting and operating controllers.

240T72

112-57-8-16811

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotehnika, 1957, Nr 8, p 126 (USSR)
AUTHOR: Vaynberg, A. M.

TITLE: Electrodynamic Forces in the Channels of Core-Type Induction Furnaces
(Elektrodinamicheskiye sily v kanalakh induktsionnykh pechey s serdechnikom)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Mosk. energ. in-ta (Transactions of the Moscow Power-
Engineering Institute), 1956, Nr 22, pp 187-200

ABSTRACT: Electrodynamic forces in the channels of melting core-type induction furnaces cause motor or centrifugal effect, pinch effect and eddy-current effect. In present calculation methods, the forces causing the above effects are considered as independent and produced by an interaction of the channel current with two different magnetic fluxes, one due to the inductor, and the other due to the channel current. In addition, skin effect and proximity effect are usually neglected; the cross section of channel is assumed to be round and infinitely thin, and the channel axis to be a straight line. In the calculations, only one effect has been taken into consideration while other effects have been neglected. In the present work, the following assumptions are made: a straight-line channel

Card 1/2

Card 2/2

PHASE I BOX EXPLOITATION

SOV/5785

Vaynberg, Aleksandr Moiseyevich

Induktsionnyye plavil'nyye pechi (Induction Melting Furnaces) Moscow,
Gosenergoizdat, 1960. 455 p. 6000 copies printed.

Ed.: K.D. Guterman; Tech. Ed.: K.P. Voronin.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for students specializing in electrothermy and may
also be of use to technical personnel in industry.

COVERAGE: The book consists of three parts: 1)the theory of induction heating; 2)
coreless induction furnaces; and 3) core-type induction furnaces. Designs of
modern induction furnaces are discussed in detail. Special features in de-
signing the main parts of furnaces and methods of designing induction furnaces
are also discussed. The author thanks E.P. Leonova, G.S. Vaynberg (deceased),
V.I. Krizental', and D.B. Mondrus for their assistance. There are 32 references,
all Soviet.

Card 1/

VAYNBERG, Aleksandr Moiseyevich; GUTTERMAN, K.D., red.; VORONIN, K.P.,
tekhn. red.

[Induction smelting furnaces] Induktsionnye plavil'nye pechi.
Moskva, Gos. energ. izd-vo, 1960. 455 p. (MIRA 14:7)
(Smelting furnaces)

BELOZEROV, V.G., (Kursk, ul. Engel'sa d.136, kv.27); SKVORTSOV, B.A. (Leningrad, ul. Soyuza pechatnikov, d.7.kv.26); PARKHOMCHUK, Ya. (Leningrad, ul. Soyuza pechatnikov, d.7.kv.26); TRAUBE, Ye.S. (Donetsk, 5, ul. Shchorsa, d.12. kv.8); DROZDOV, A.D. (Novocherkassk, ul. B.Khmel'nitskogo d.151. kv.26); VAYNBERG, A.M. (Moskva, V-180, Malaya Yakimanka, d.22, kv.19); FILATOV, M.A. (Kemerovo, ul. Dzerzhinskogo d.27, kv.11); GANZBURG, L.B. (Leningrad P-3, Krasnosel'skaya, d.12, kv.2); BUDANOV, V.D. (Moskva, A-287, Chuksin tupik, d.4, kv.17); LYSENKO, N.G. (Kiyev, ul. Sulimovskaya, d.5.kv.71); SHERGIN, Ye.N. (Cherkassy, ul Uritskogo, d.37,kv.6); TRUSHCHEV, Ye.A.; SUVOROV, Yu.I. (Riga, ul. Suvorova, d.20, kv.11); ARTAMONOV, I.G. (Riga, ul. Suvorova, d.20, kv.11); OKHAPKIN, V.V. (Yaroslavl', Tutayevskoye shosse, d.32); OL'KHOVSKIY, I.L. (Khar'kov, pr. Moskovskiy, d.199)

Discoveries and inventions. Prom.energ. 19 no.7:55-56 Jl '64.
(MIRA 18:1)

1. Bereznikovskiy sodovyy zavod, byuro po ratsionalizatsii i izobretatel'stvu, Permskaya obl., g. Berezniki (for Trushchev).
2. Yaroslavl', Tutayevskoye shosse, d.32, YaZMOGK (for Okhapkin).
3. Khar'kov, pr.Moskovskiy, d.199, Khar'kovskiy elektromekhanicheskiy zavod, byuro po ratsionalizatsii i izobretatel'stvu (for Ol'khovskiy).

MEL'NIKOV, A.I.; VAYNBERG, A.S.; VASIL'YEVA, G.N., red.; SOKOLOVA, I.A., tekhn. red.

[Progressive practices in Ukrainian champagne plants] Peredovoi
opyt zavodov shampanskikh vin Ukrayny. Moskva, Pishchepromizdat,
1957. 45 p. (MIRA 11:12)
(Ukraine--Champagne(Wine))

VAYNBERG, A.Ya. (Moscow)

Complete automatization of continuous flow processes in the dairy
industry. Avtom. i telem. 15 no.5:406-411 S-0 '54. (MIRA 8:1)
(Dairy industry)

VAYNBERG, A.Ya.

Controlling fat content of high-fat cream in a dairy production line.
Priborostroenie no.5:28 Mv '57. (MIRA 10:6)
(Cream--Testing)

VAYNBERG 1/4A.

Spetsnai, V.I., Glavnoye upravleniye po ispol'zovaniyu
radioaktivnykh elementov v radioaktivnoj i radioaktivno-
tekhnicheskoy promstvosti, Izd-vo Nauk. i Tekhn. SSSR,
1950 goda printed.

Editorial Board of Sci. V.I. Dikushin, Academician (Head, Ed.), N.M.
Smirnovsky (Secretary), B.I. Verbitsky, S.Y. Narozov, L.I. Petrenko,
L.K. Patonchuk, B. Verbitsky, and M.G. Zelevinskaya (Secretary).

Ed. of Publishing House: P.M. Belovani Tech. Ed.: T.P. Polenova.

Purpose: This book is intended for specialists in the field of ma-
chine and instrument manufacture who use radioactive isotopes in
the study of materials and processes.

COVERAGE: This collection of papers covers a very wide field of the
utilization of tracer methods in industrial research and control.
The topic of this volume is the use of radioisotopes
in the machine and instrument-manufacturing industry. The individual
papers discuss the applications of radiotracer techniques
in the study of metals and alloys, problems of friction and lubri-
cation, metal cutting engine performance, and defects in metals.
Several papers are devoted to the use of radiotracers in the auto-
mation of industrial processes, recording and measuring devices,
quality control, flowmeter, level gauges, safety devices, radio-
isotope counters, etc. These papers represent contributions of various
Soviet institutes and laboratories. They were published as
Transactions of the All Union Conference on the Use of Radioac-
tive and Stable Isotopes and Radiation in the National Economi-
cally Important Industries, April 4-12, 1957. No personal identifi-
cation numbers are given at the end of most of the papers.

References are given at the end of most of the papers.
Birger, O.I., B.I. Verbitsky, and Ye. Ya. Ovcharenko (Paris-
skiy Institut isch. P.M. Lebedeva AN SSSR). Konstruktorskoye
byuro "Revertatavtomatika" MRIN SSSR — Institute of Physics
and P.M. Lebedev Academy of Sciences, and Design Bureau
"Revertatavtomatika" MRIN USSR). New type of a Radiotracer
Densimeter 159

Kardash, Ya.G. (Central'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy labora-
toriya Gosoptekhnadzora — Central Scientific Research Laboratory
of Gosoptekhnadzor USSR). Industrial Instruments for Quality
Control 165

Valitov, A.K., and M. I. Gol'din (Fiziko-tehnicheskiy Institut
Akademii nuk. i atom. i radio-kontrol'no-prirabotitel'nykh priborov —
Institute of Physics and Technology, Academy of Sciences, Ukr.-SSR,
and Monitoring and Recording Instrumentation Factory). Calcula-
tion and Study of the Density of Iron-Ore Slurry on the Basis of
Gamma-Ray Absorption 174

Vlakhayak, O.B. (Nizhnevolzhskoye elektrostantsiyu SSSR —
Ministry for the Construction of Electric Power Stations in the
USSR). Performance of Gamma-ray Spill Detectors on Dredges 182

Lobanov, Ye.-M. (Leningradskiy fiziko-tehnicheskiy institut
Akademii nuk. SSSR — Leningrad Institute of Physics and Techno-
logy, Academy of Sciences, USSR). Application of the Gamma Den-
simeter Designed by LITI, Academy of Sciences, USSR 184

Dobryakov, S.M. (Ministerstvo tekhnologii SSSR — Ministry of
the River Fleet, USSR). Use of Radioactive Radiation in River
Transport 190

Varnbare, Ya.-Me. (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut
polochkovoy promstvnosti — All-Union Scientific Research of the
Dairy Industry). Use of Radioactive Radiation in the Automatic
Control and Regulation of Technological Processes of Dairy Pro-
duction 192

Sazanov, S.M. (Central'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut
konvertirovaniya proseyblyannosti — Central Scientific Research
Institute of the Leather and Shoe Industry). Use of Radioactive
Isotopes in the Leather Industry 195

VAYNEBERG, A.Ya., kand.tekhn.nauk; BRUSILOVSKIY, L.P.

Automatic control devices for dairies. Biul.tekh.-ekon.inform.-
Gos.nauch.-issl.inst.nauch.i tekhn.inform. 16 no.7:45-48 '63.
(MIRA 16:8)

(Dairies) (Automatic control)

VAYNBERG, Arkady Yakovlevich, kand. tekhn. nauk; KRUSILOVSKIY,
Leonid Petrovich; TEPMAN, L.M., retsenzent; IRZHEVSKIY,
V.P., retsenzent; SHUVALOV, V.N., retsenzent;
SHABSHAYEVICH, M.L., spets. red.; KOREUT, L.V., red.

[Automation of technological processes in the dairy industry] Avtomatizatsiya tekhnologicheskikh protsessov v
molochnoi promyshlennosti. Moskva, Pishchevaia promysh-
lennost', 1964. 246 p. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut kholodil'noy
promyshlennosti (for Shuvalov).
2. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-
issledovatel'skiy i eksperimental'nyy institut prodovol'-
stvennogo mashinostroyeniya (for Shabshayevich).
3. Institut Pishchepromavtomatika (for Irzhevskiy).

VAYNBERG, A.Ya., kand.tekhn.nauk; BRUSILOVSKIY, L.P.

Devices for the automation of processes in enterprises of the dairy
industry. Biul.tekh.-ekon.inform.Gos.nauch.-issl.inst.nauch.i tekhn.
inform. 17 no.7:60-62 J1 '64. (MIRA 17:10)

VAYNBERG, B.

VAYNBERG, B., kand.tekhn.nauk.

Indices of adiabatic and isothermal curves for a real gas.
Khokhlov. 34 no. 3:48-55 Jl-S '57. (MIRA 10:10)
(Gases) (Refrigerants)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001859110011-4

VAYNBERG, B.G.

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001859110011-4"

VAYNBERG, B. I.

USSR/Physics - Phosphors
Spectra

May 50

"Certain Properties of Phosphate Phosphors," V. V. Zelinskiy, F. M. Pekerman,
T. V. Timofeyev, B. I. Vaynberg, State Opt Inst, 5 pp

"Zhur Eksper i Teoret Fiz" Vol XX, No 5

Describes properties of phosphors prepared from phosphates of Cd, Ca, Sr and activated
Mn, Pb, Sb, Ce, or combinations Mn + Pb and Mn + Sb. Gives Their absorption and radi-
ation spectra, damping laws, and temperature dependence of brightness. Submitted
1 Sep 49.

R 160T108

CA

Phosphate-type luminescent powders for fluorescent lamps. A. A. Bundel, B. I. Valberg, T. S. Dobrolyubskaya, V. V. Zelinskii, F. M. Pekerman, R. O. Smirnova, A. K. Trofimov, and S. P. Frenkel. *Izvest. Akad. Nauk*

S.S.S.R., Ser. Fiz. 15, 815-23(1951).—Halophosphate phosphors $3Ca_3(PO_4)_2 \cdot Ca(V, Cl) \cdot Mn, Sb$ can be obtained without flux: (1) by direct heating of the required powder mixt.; (2) by reaction of the halogen compd. with the phosphate. The first process is more desirable but complicated by evapn. and reactions of PO_3 . Preparations were made by heating mixt. of $CaCO_3$ with P_2O_5 and later with halogen compds. or direct heating of ppd. products. Products with excess CaO are not luminescent; the best luminescence is obtained with a powder of theoretical compn. The change in V/Cl ratio changes the brightness and slightly the position of the emission peak. The best ratio was found to be 3:1. The amt. of Sb in the phosphor is undetermined because of loss by evapn.; it can be of the order of 0-0.6%. The Sb band at 475-480 m μ disappears when the content of Mn rises to 3%. Phosphors with 1.5-2% Mn have max. brightness. If Ca is replaced by Sr, the Mn and Sb bands are displaced in opposite directions. Fe, Cu, Cr, and Pb have a quenching action. Absorption spectra show that Sb absorbs short-wave radiation and transmits the energy to Mn. Sb can be replaced by Bi or Pb. The spectral distribution of halophosphates depends on the exciting radiation. At high concns. of Sb appears a new band at 610 m μ having a long afterglow. It is shown that $Sb_2O_3 \cdot Mn$ has a red radiation (max. 616 m μ) but addn. of Ca salts makes the green band appear in this phosphor. The brightness of emulsion of halophosphates activated with Bi-Mn or Pb-Mn is reduced; the color is not favorable for one-component screens. The afterglow consists of 2 components, short due to Sb and long due to Mn. S. Pakwer

VINITI No. 614

USSR/Physics-Luminiscence, for defectoscopy

FD-1235

Card 1/1 Pub. 153-19/22

Author : Vaynberg, B. I., Danilov, V. P. and Pekerman F. M.

Title : Luminescent lamp for analysis of luminiscence

Periodical : Zhur. tekhn. fiz., 24, 1707-1710, Sep 1954

Abstract : A source of luminiscence excitation for the analysis of materials is described. The source consists of a luminescent vacuum tube made of glass transparent in the near ultraviolet up to 360 millimicrons and absorbing in visual light (glass UFS-4). This lamp is considered advantageous in comparison with other. Indebted to P. P. Feofilov and S. I. Levikov. Three references including one US.

Institution :

Submitted : January 1954

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001859110011-4

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001859110011-4"

VIVAKERG, E.

PRIKHOT'KO, A.F.

24(7) p 3 PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/1365

Lvov. Universitet

Materialy i Vsesoyuznogo soveshchaniya po spektroskopii. t. 1:
 Molekul'arnaya spektroskopiya (Papers of the 10th All-Union
 Conference on Spectroscopy. Vol. 1. Molecular Spectroscopy)
 [Lvov] Izd-vo Lvovskogo univ-ta, 1957. 499 p. 4,000 copies
 printed. (Series: Its: Pizichnyy zbirnyk, vyp. 3/8)

Additional Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Komissiya po
 spektroskopii. Ed.: Gazer, S.L.; Tech. Ed.: Saranyuk, T.V.;
 Editorial Board: Lantsberg, G.S., Academician (Resp. Ed., Deceased),
 Neporont, B.S., Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences,
 Fabelinskii, I.L., Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences,
 Kornelikov, V.A., Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences,
 Candidate of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, Rayskiy, S.M.,
 Candidate of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, Klimovskiy, L.K.,
 Candidate of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, Miliyanchuk, V.B.,
 A. Ye., Candidate of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, and Glauberman,

Card 1/30

Babushkin, A.A., B.A. Gyozev, and P. Ya. Glazunov. Spectrophotometric Equipment for the Continuous Absorption Analysis and Registration of Gas Concentration	360
Arkhangelskaya, V.A., B.I. Vaynberg, and T.K. Razumova Simple Method of Determining the Passing of Some Optical Materials in Schumann's Spectrum Region	363
Grudinkina, N.P. Spectrophotometric Determination of Water Purity	364
Ovschikin, G.V. Condensed Discharge Through a Capillary as a Powerful Source of Continuous Spectrum in Spectral Studies	365
Yakovlev, S. Ya. A Wedge-shaped Black Body as a Source of Radiation for Spectrophotometric Measurements	366

Card 23/30

ARKHANGEL'SKAYA, V.A.; VAYNBERG, B.I.; RAZUMOVA, T.K.

Determination of the permeability of the Schumann spectrum region
by optical materials. *Fiz. sbor.* no.3:363 '57. (MIRA 11:8)

1. Gosudarstvennyy ordena Lenina opticheskiy institut im. S.I.
Vavilova.
(Phosphors--Optical properties) (Spectrum, Ultraviolet)

VAYNBERG B.I.

51-4-5-19/29

AUTHORS: Arkhangel'skaya, V.A., Vaynberg, B.I. and Lazunova, T.K.

TITLE: Thermoluminescent Monocrystals of CaSO₄-Mn (Termolyuminestsiruyushchiye monokristally CaSO₄-Mn)

PERIODICAL: Optika i Spektroskopiya, 1958, Vol IV, Nr 5, pp. 681-683 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors prepared large crystals (1 x 10 x 10 mm plates) of CaSO₄-Mn by slow cooling of a melt consisting of 45% NaCl, 45% CaSO₄ and 10% MnSO₄. The melt was cooled from 1000°C to room temperature. The amount of Mn varied from about 0.01% to 0.1%. These crystals exhibited bright green thermoluminescence when excited by short-wavelength ultraviolet, X-rays, β -rays or γ -rays. Thermoluminescent intensity of powders prepared from monocrystals grown as described in the present paper was 2-3 times higher than the emission of powders prepared from monocrystals grown from a solution in H₂SO₄ (Ref 6). The main maximum of the thermal stimulation curves (83°C) was the same for monocrystals prepared by growing from melt and those grown from solution (Fig 1a, 1b). Thermoluminescence curves of monocrystals and powders differ considerably in the half-width of the main maximum and the position of the maximum is slightly displaced towards low temperatures in

Card 1/2

Thermoluminescent Monocrystals of $\text{CaSO}_4\text{-Mn}$

51-4-5-19/29

the case of monocrystals (compare Fig 1a, 1b with Fig 1v). It is found that $\text{CaSO}_4\text{-Mn}$ may be used as a sensitive dosimeter for γ -rays, α -rays and X-rays (Fig 2 shows thermoluminescent intensity as a function of γ -ray dose). The use of monocrystalline samples, instead of powders, of $\text{CaSO}_4\text{-Mn}$ makes it possible to increase the dosimeter sensitivity. There are 2 figures and 7 references, 3 of which are American, 2 German and 2 Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Gosudarstvennyy opticheskiy institut imeni S.I. Vavilova
(State Optical Institute imeni S.I. Vavilov)

SUBMITTED: August 12, 1957

1. Crystals - Thermoluminescence 2. Crystals -
Excitation 3. Crystals - Growth

Card 2/2

VAYNBERG, B. I.

"Arkhеologo-етнографическое изучение памятников Хорезма XVI-XIX вв."

report submitted for 7th Intl Cong, Anthropological & Ethnological Sciences,
Moscow, 3-10 Aug 64.

ARKHANGEL'SKAYA, V.A.; VAYNBERG, B.I.; KODYUKOV, V.M.; RAZUMOVA, T.K.

Luminescence dosimeters for γ -radiation, β -particles, and
neutrons, based on the phosphor $\text{CaSO}_4\text{-Mn}$. Atom.energ. 8
no.6:559-561 Je '60. (MIRA 13:6)
(Radiation--Dosage) (Calcium sulfate) (Phosphors)

S/089/60/008/06/13/021
B006/B063 82314

21.5200

AUTHORS: Arkhangel'skaya, V. A., Vaynberg, B. I., Kodyukov, V. M.,
Razumova, T. K.

TITLE: Dosimetry ¹⁹ of γ -Radiation, β -Particles, and Neutrons by
Means of the Luminescence ²¹ of the Phosphor $\text{CaSO}_4\cdot\text{Mn}$ ²¹

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, 1960, Vol. 8, No. 6, pp. 559-561

TEXT: In the present article, the authors report on their investigations of the luminescence of the phosphor $\text{CaSO}_4\cdot\text{Mn}$. The energy, L , stored by this phosphor during its irradiation (called light sum) can be regained as light when heating this phosphor. The maximum in the spectrum of this thermoluminescence is near $500 \mu\text{m}$, as may be seen from Fig. 1. The brightness of this luminescence is a function of the temperature to which the phosphor was heated (Fig. 2). This curve has a peak within the range $80-100^\circ\text{C}$, which does not depend on the kind of excitation of the phosphor. The phosphor is much more sensitive to X-rays and soft gamma radiation than to harder gamma rays (Curve 1 in

Card 1/3

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Dosimetry of γ -Radiation, β -Particles,
and Neutrons by Means of the Luminescence
of the Phosphor $\text{CaSO}_4\cdot\text{Mn}$

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Fig. 3). When using a lead filter it is possible to extend the sensitivity of a $\text{CaSO}_4\cdot\text{Mn}$ dosimeter to the range 0.1-2.6 Mev (Curve 2 in Fig. 3). With a luminescent area of 2 cm^2 , the lower limit is 0.001 r, and the upper limit is about 400 r. Above this dose the $L(D)$ curve is no longer straight (Fig. 4a). At $D \approx 1000 \text{ r}$, this deviation is only 30% approximately. A dose of beta rays (e.g., of Sr^{90} , Y^{90}) can be recorded by this apparatus within a range of $1 \cdot 10^5 - 1 \cdot 10^8 \text{ particles/cm}^2$ without the occurrence of non-linearity in the $L(D)$ curve (Fig. 4b). The sensitivity of this phosphor at ~ 15 -kev X-radiation amounts to some microroentgens. The $L(D)$ curve for this range is shown in Fig. 4v. When the phosphor is stored at room or higher temperatures, its light sum decreases the quicker the higher is the temperature. Fig. 5 shows $L(t)$ for a phosphor stored at 22°C , 37°C , and 57°C . L drops exponentially with t ; at 57°C (Curve 3) it drops so rapidly that L has some advantages over $\text{SrSEu}\cdot\text{Sm}$, such as its insensitiveness to moisture, light, and ultraviolet radiation up to 1500 Å. High-density

Card 2/3

✓

Dosimetry of γ -Radiation, β -Particles,
and Neutrons by Means of the Luminescence
of the Phosphor $\text{CaSO}_4\text{-Mn}$

S/089/60/008/06/13/021
B006/B063 82314

irradiation of 2600-1800 A for some time leads to a partial loss of the light sum without radiation (which, however, cannot be brought about with a lamp or direct sunlight). $\text{CaSO}_4\text{-Mn}$ may also be used to record thermal and fast neutrons. In the first case, the lead filter is replaced by a thin cadmium layer, and in the second case, polymethyl methacrylate is introduced into the phosphor after its preparation. There are 5 figures and 3 references: 1 German and 1 US.

SUBMITTED: September 11, 1959

✓

Card 3/3

68903

S/051/60/008/02/034/036

24.3300

AUTHORS: Arkhangel'skaya, V.A., Vaynberg, B.I. and Razumova, T.K.

E201/E391

TITLE: A Reflexometer Based on a $\text{CaSO}_4\text{-Mn}$ Phosphor, for Use
in the Vacuum Ultraviolet RegionPERIODICAL: Optika i spektroskopiya, 1960, Vol 8, Nr 2,
pp 279 - 280 (USSR)ABSTRACT: In an earlier paper (Ref 1) the authors reported the
possibility of measuring transmission of optical materials
in the region $120\text{-}145 \mu\text{m}$ using $\text{CaSO}_4\text{-Mn}$. This possibility
was based on the ability of this phosphor to store energy
when irradiated with ultraviolet light with wavelength
 $\lambda \leq 1500 \text{\AA}$ and to liberate this energy in the form of
light on heating (thermoluminescence). Within a wide
range of values the magnitude of the stored energy (the
"light-sum") depends linearly on the intensity of ultra-
violet radiation and the duration of the radiation.
Using a phosphor sensitive only to hard ultraviolet
radiation and auxiliary light filters with gradually
displaced short-wavelength transmission cut-offs (LiF ,
 CaF_2 , etc), it is possible to separate out narrow spectral

Card1/4

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S/051/60/008/02/034/036

E201/E391

A Reflexometer, Based on a $\text{CaSO}_4\text{-Mn}$ Phosphor, for Use in the Vacuum Ultraviolet Region

regions and to measure transmission in them. With such a procedure it is not necessary to use a vacuum monochromator and this simplifies the apparatus and makes the method much less laborious (Ref 2). The present paper deals with the possibility of constructing a simple reflexometer based on $\text{CaSO}_4\text{-Mn}$ and reports results of

measurements of the reflection coefficients of some surfaces at 120-145 μ wavelengths (I.N. Panova took part in these measurements). A hydrogen lamp with an LiF window was used as the source of ultraviolet radiation. To record thermoluminescence of $\text{CaSO}_4\text{-Mn}$ the authors used

a simple method described earlier (Ref 1). Auxiliary filters were in the form of plates of LiF (transmission cut-off at 1050 Å), CaF_2 (transmission cut-off at 1250 Å) and SrF_2 (transmission cut-off at 1400 Å). The optical, receiver and recording components of the reflexometer are shown schematically on p 280. The optical component was

Card2/4

68903

S/051/60/008/02/034/036

E201/E391

A Reflexometer, Based on a $\text{CaSO}_4\text{-Mn}$ Phosphor for Use in the Vacuum Ultraviolet Region

a hermetically sealed chamber with LiF windows and a hydrogen lamp (Figure a). The reflecting surface was placed inside the chamber on a moving axis which had several fixed positions corresponding to different angles of incidence of ultraviolet radiation. Because ozone, CO_2 and water vapour in air absorb strongly in the ultraviolet region the experiments were carried out with the chamber evacuated to $10^{-2} - 10^{-3}$ mm Hg. Screens coated with the phosphor were placed outside the vacuum chamber so that their surfaces were in the immediate vicinity of a lithium fluoride window. One of these windows was used to measure the intensity of the incident beam and the others to measure reflected radiation at various angles of incidence. Calculations and control tests, carried out with a vacuum spectrometer, showed that the auxiliary filters made of LiF, CaF_2 and SrF_2 make it possible to separate out from radiation of the hydrogen lamp regions

Card 3/4

68903

S/051/60/008/02/034/036

E201/E391

A Reflexometer, Based on a $\text{CaSO}_4\text{-Mn}$ Phosphor for Use in the Vacuum Ultraviolet Region

with maxima at 122, 127 and 144 μm . The reflection coefficients of aluminized and Pd-coated mirrors, glass F-1 and fused quartz measured in these regions were found to agree well with the reflection coefficients of the same samples at the same wavelengths measured with the vacuum spectrometer. For example an aluminized mirror Nr 5 had reflection coefficients of 24, 28 and 40% at $\lambda = 122, 127$ and $140 \mu\text{m}$, respectively, as measured by means of the reflexometer; the corresponding values found with the vacuum spectrometer were 23, 28 and 37%. The technique described can be recommended for rapid measurement of the reflection coefficients in mass production of mirrors and diffraction gratings meant for use in the ultraviolet region. The reflexometer can be used also to measure transmission of optical materials in the three spectral regions listed above. There are 1 figure, 1 table and 3 references, 1 of which is Soviet and 2 English.

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Card 4/4

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ARKHANGEL'SKAYA, V. A.; VAYNBERG, B. I.; RAZUMOVA, T. K.

Reflesometer based on the CaSO_4Mn phosphor for use in the vacuum
ultraviolet region. Opt. i spektr. 8 no.2:279-280 F '60.
(MIRA 13:10)

(Spectrum, Ultraviolet)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001859110011-4"

VAYNBERG, B.R.

Asymptotic behavior of fundamental solutions to hypoelliptic equations with two variables and a problem with conditions at infinity. Dokl. AN SSSR 144 no.5:958-961 Je '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M.V.Lomonosova.
Predstavлено академиком I.G.Petrovskim.
(Differential equations, Partial)

VAYNBERG, B.R. (Moskva)

Some correct problems over the whole plane for hyperelliptic
equations. Mat. sbor. 62 no.2;186-248 0 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

VAYNBERG, B.R.

Hypoelliptic equations throughout a space and the principle of
limit absorption. Dokl. AN SSSR 155 no.1:20-23 Mr '64.
(MIRA 17:4)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V.Lomonosova.
Predstavлено академиком G.I.Petrovym.

ACCESSION NR: AP4022945

S/0020/64/155/001/0020/0023

AUTHOR: Vaynberg, B. R.

TITLE: Hypoelliptic equations in the entire space and the limiting absorption principle

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady*, v. 155, no. 1, 1964, 20-23

TOPIC TAGS: mathematical analysis, theory of functions, elliptic equation, hypoelliptic operator, finite function, limiting absorption coefficient, differentiable function

ABSTRACT: This paper is a corollary to author's previous papers (DAN, 145, no. 1, 1962; UMN, 18, 2, 1963; Doctoral dissertation, Moscow State University, 1963) in which he examined the problem dealing with infinity conditions distinguishing the class of functions W in which a unique solution in the entire space of the

$$P\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\right)u(x) = f(x),$$

(1)

exists. In this equation, $P(i\partial/\partial x) = P(i\partial/\partial x_1, \dots, i\partial/\partial x_n)$ is a hypoelliptic operator with constant coefficients, $P(\sigma) = P(\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_n)$ is its characteristic

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4022945

polynomial, and $f(x)$ is an finite function (possibly generalized). In this paper, author demonstrates one more method of distinguishing the W classes by means of infinity conditions in integral form. The applicability of the principle of limiting absorption to equation (1) is proven and the infinity conditions, obtained by the limiting absorption principle, which are necessary for singling out a solution to equation (1) are determined. Author also generalizes the results of his previous studies to the case when the operator $P(i\partial/\partial x)$ has variable coefficients. Orig. art. has: 10 equations.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova (Moscow State University)

SUBMITTED: 24Oct63 DATE ACQ: 08Apr64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MA NO REF SOV: 006 OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4035359

8/0039/63/062/002/0186/0248

AUTHOR: Vainberg, B. R. (Moscow)

TITLE: Certain properly formulated problems in the entire plane for hypoelliptic equations

SOURCE: Matematicheskiy sbornik, v. 62, no. 2, 1963, 186-248

TOPIC TAGS: properly formulated problem, hypoelliptic equation, constant coefficients, asymptotics, uniqueness, existence, singular direction, fundamental solution

ABSTRACT: The author studies the equations

$$P\left(i \frac{\partial}{\partial x}, i \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\right) u(x, y) = f(x, y), \quad (1)$$

where $P(i \frac{\partial}{\partial x}, i \frac{\partial}{\partial y})$ is a hypoelliptic operator with constant coefficientsoperating on functions of two variables defined in the entire (x, y) plane. He gives detailed proofs of results formulated in a previous paper (Asimptoticheskoye povedeniye fundamental'nykh resheniy gipoellipticheskikh uravneniy s dvumya peremennymi i zadacha s usloviyami na beskonechnosti, DAN SSSR, t. 144, No. 5

Card 1/6

ACCESSION NR: AP4035359

(1962), 958-961) and some generalizations of these results. The polynomial $P(s, z)$ is called the characteristic polynomial of the operator $P(i \frac{\partial}{\partial x}, i \frac{\partial}{\partial y})$. Let $s = \xi + i\eta$, $z = \delta + i\tau$. The operator $P(i \frac{\partial}{\partial x}, i \frac{\partial}{\partial y})$ is called hypoelliptic if the zeros of its characteristic polynomial satisfy the inequality

$$\eta^2 + \tau^2 > a_1(\xi^2 + \delta^2) - a_2 \quad (2)$$

for some $a_1 > 0$, a_2 and $\gamma < 0$. W denotes a class of functions given on the entire (x, y) plane in which there exists a unique solution of (1) for any finite function $f(x, y)$. The author obtains asymptotics of the fundamental solutions at infinity and classes W for any hypoelliptic operator with constant coefficients satisfying two conditions: 1) the polynomial $P(s, z)$ has real zeros; 2) $\text{grad } P(s, z) \neq 0$ at real zeros of the polynomial $P(s, z)$. For the given equations, the author constructs fundamental solutions (and their corresponding classes W) which have not only a "uniform" but also a "nonuniform" asymptotic for $r \rightarrow \infty$. For the equation

$$\frac{\partial^2 u(x, y)}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u(x, y)}{\partial y^2} + \kappa u(x, y) = f(x, y) \quad (3)$$

the following conditions, which distinguish the class W , are known: Theorem 1.

Card 2/6

ACCESSION NR: AP4035359

Let $f(x,y)$ be a finite summable function. There exists a unique solution of (3) in the following class of functions W (in the class W_1): $u(x,y) \in W$ ($u(x,y) \in W_1$) if, as $r \rightarrow \infty$,

$$u(x, y) = O\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{r}}\right), \quad (4)$$

$$\left| \frac{\partial u(x, y)}{\partial r} - iku(x, y) \right| = o\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{r}}\right) \quad (5)$$

(for the class W_1 : $\left| \frac{\partial u(x, y)}{\partial r} + iku(x, y) \right| = o\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{r}}\right)$). The following theorem and corollary follow for (3) from the general theorem on W classes and the remark following it. Separate the (x,y) plane arbitrarily into angles by the straight lines P_ν : $y = x \operatorname{tg} \varphi_\nu$, $0 \leq \varphi_\nu < \varphi_{\nu+1} < \pi$, $\nu = 1, 2, \dots, n$. The straight line P_1 is also denoted by P_{n+1} . The straight lines P_ν , $\nu = 1, 2, \dots, n$ divide the plane into n pairs of vertical angles. From them, arbitrarily choose n_1 ($0 \leq n_1 \leq n$) pairs of vertical angles. These are called angles of the first type. Of the remaining ones, arbitrarily choose n_2 ($0 \leq n_2 \leq n-n_1$) pairs of vertical angles and call them angles of the second type. Take one angle from each of the remaining $n-n_1-n_2$ pairs of

Card 3/6

ACCESSION NR: AP4035359

vertical angles. They are called angles of third type, and the angles vertical to them -- fourth type. Theorem 1 is a special case of Theorem 2. Theorem 2: Let $f(x,y)$ be a finite summable function. There exists a unique solution of (3) in the following class of functions W : $u(x,y) \in W$ if for any ϵ in the interval $0 < \epsilon < 1/2$ the following estimates are valid: 1) at angles of the first type

$$|u(x,y)| < Cr^{-\frac{1}{2}}, \quad \left| \frac{\partial u(x,y)}{\partial r} + iku(x,y) \right| < Cr^{-\frac{1}{2}} \left[\prod_{v=1}^{m-1} |\varphi - \varphi_v| \right]^{-\frac{1}{2}}, \quad (6)$$

2) at angles of the second type

$$|u(x,y)| < Cr^{-\frac{1}{2}}, \quad \left| \frac{\partial u(x,y)}{\partial r} + iku(x,y) \right| < Cr^{-\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{n}} \left[\prod_{v=1}^m |\varphi - \varphi_v| \right]^{-\frac{1}{2}}, \quad (7)$$

3) at angles of the third type

$$|u(x,y)| < Cr^{-\frac{1}{2}}, \quad (8)$$

4) at angles of the fourth type

$$|u(x,y)| < Cr^{-\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{n}} \left[\prod_{v=1}^{m-1} |\varphi - \varphi_v| \right]^{-\frac{1}{2}}, \quad (9)$$

Card 4/6

ACCESSION NR: AP4035359

Depending on how the (x,y) plane is divided into angles of the various types, various W classes are obtained. Let ω be an arbitrary number and let $W_1, W_2, \dots, W_\omega$ be some classes of functions which are distinct in that, in their construction, the (x,y) plane is variously separated into angles of the corresponding types. Corollary: there exists a unique solution of (3) in the following class of functions W^0 : $u(x,y) \in W^0$ if $u(x,y) = \sum_{n=1}^{\omega} \alpha_n u_n(x,y)$, where

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\omega} \alpha_n = 1, \quad u_n(x,y) \in W_n, \quad n = 1, 2, \dots, \omega. \quad (10)$$

Section titles are:

1. Some auxiliary assertions
2. Construction of fundamental solutions
3. Asymptotics of fundamental solutions
4. Asymptotics of fundamental solutions. Ordinary directions
5. Asymptotics of fundamental solutions. Singular directions
6. Asymptotics of the integral H_k for $\theta\beta > 0$
7. Asymptotics of the integral H_k for $\theta\beta < 0$

Card 5/6

ACCESSION NR: AP4035359

8. Asymptotics of the integral J_k satisfying condition e of theorem 7
9. Asymptotics of fundamental solutions in a neighborhood of singular directions
10. Asymptotics of fundamental solutions. Basic theorem
11. The classes W

"In conclusion the author expresses his deep gratitude to S. A. Gal'pern for his constant attention to this work and to P. P. Mosolov for much valuable advice."
Orig. art. has: 175 formulas.

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S/020/62/142/001/001/021
C111/C444AUTHOR: Vaynberg, B. R.

TITLE: The existence and uniqueness of the solution to certain elliptic equations all over the plane

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 142, no. 1, 1962, 14-16

TEXT: One investigates the existence and the uniqueness of the solution of the equation

$$P\left(i \frac{\partial}{\partial x}, i \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\right) u \equiv \left[(-1)^n \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^{2n}} + (-1)^n \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^{2n}} - k^{2n} \right] u = f. \quad (2)$$

In order to determine the function class W , in which (2) possesses a unique solution, one constructs a special fundamental solution and investigates its asymptotic behavior for

$$r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \rightarrow \infty.$$

Let $s_1 = \sigma_1 + i\tau_1$, $s_2 = \sigma_2 + i\tau_2$. In the space $(\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \tau_1)$ the set $M(\alpha)$ be defined as follows: for $|\sigma_2| \geq kM(\alpha)$ is the plane $\tau_1 = 0$; for $|\sigma_2| < k$ it is the plane $\tau_1 + \alpha\sigma_1 = 0$; for $|\sigma_2| < k$ and Card $\frac{1}{\sigma_2}$